startery

Mr. SMITH said that Slavery was not a rightful subject
of includation where Congress had prohibited it. The Son
atter could not get out of the question that way. He would
store could not get out of the question that way. He would
undertake to drive the Senator off the field on that point,
even befere any two-peany Justice of the Peace in Illinois,
even befere any two-peany Justice of the Peace in Illinois,
even befere any two-peany Justice of the Peace in Illinois,
even befere any two-peany Justice of the Peace in Illinois,
even befere any two-peany Justice of the Peace in Illinois.
He then referred to the Missouri Compromise, the circumriances under which it was adopted, the zealous support
factor it by Mr. Clay and other Sonthern statesmen.
Civen to it by Mr. Clay and other Sonthern statesmen.
Civen to it by Mr. Clay and other Sonthern statesmen.
Civen to the Sonth had get Missouri, Arkansas and Florida. The Senator from Kentucky had declared to the
ida. The Senator from Kentucky had declared to the
country that this proposition came not from the Sonth but
country that this proposition came not from the Sonth but
country that this proposition came not from the Sonth but
country that this proposition came not from the North had offered
that be was mistaken in supposing the North had offered
any such them. No man could speak for the North The
Chairman of the Committee might possibly speak for the
Southern half of Illinois, but not sfor the whole
North. Before speaking for the North, in offering the reNorth. Before speaking for the North, in offering the reNorth. Before speaking for the North, in offering the repeal of the Missouri act, the Senator from Illinois should
be sure that he bad a majority of the Committee in its favor. That Committee consisted of six Senators, two of whom had expressed their disapprobation of
the both, and there would in all probability be another who
weath follow their example. If this should be the case tha
upon voting on this bill it should appear that a maj Mr SMITH said that Slavery was not a rightful subject

majority of the Northern Schador's visit you do so?

Mr. SMITH—I will answer that question whenever I her my opposition to it on the ground that it is a proposition offered by the North to the Scath. I deny the fact. The Schador will and out perhaps before this bill is done with that the North never had any idea of offering the repeal of the Misseuri Compromise. He may find it out by the Northern votes in the Hense. He fore this bill is passed it will be pretty fully ascertained that the Schador from Illinois does not carry the whole North in his breeches pocket. No, not by a—by a—by a—
VOICE—A jug full.

Mr. SMITH—Yes, that is the very word. [Great laughter.] He then gave his views on the subject of the Slavery agitation. He was entirely opposed to it. He knew well that we good could be accomplished by agitation; on the contrary great evils and dangers to the peace of the people, as the safety of the Union would result from it. He was utterly opposed to it, introduction into Conof the people, as the safety of the Union would result from it. He was utterly opposed to its introduction into Courgress at any time, but particularly in this manner at this time, and in this bill. In the last Cofigress the Senator from Illinois told the Senate that he had made his last speech on Slavery. What an unfortunate thing it was that his promise had not been kept. [Laughter.] It was a great pity that the Senator did not stick to that assertion: for if he had this bill would never have come up and the agitation would have been kept out of Congress. He demied most positively that there was anything in the acts of 1850 having the remotest effect upon the Missouri act. He challenged the Senator to produce a ringle word to sustain the assertion that at any time any one thought those acts. the length of the temotest effect along the word to sustain the assertion that at any time any one thought those acts in principle or otherwise affected the Missouri Compromise. If the Senator could produce such a word he would abandon the issue. If Mr. Clay were now alive his eye would flash with indignation, his cioquent lips pour forth their powerful denunciation against this wanton violation of the Compromise of 1820, against this reckless perfidy. He regretted that there were no satesman of this day exalted and elevated above personal considerations to rise, rebuke and restrain, as Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster did, the wild fanaticism of the North and the South. The Whig party no longer stood forth to resist it. There seemed to be a rivalry, a perfect competition, between Southern Whigs and Democrats as to who should first rush into the support of this repeal. Mr. Clay's view of the Compromise of 1850 was that the North and South should share expally, not left gather than the North and south should share expally, not less was that the North and South should share expally, not they getting advantage over the other. That was the exact result of it, as told by the Senator from Illinois, in his speech at Chicago. Did the Senator from Illinois in his speech at Chicago. Did the Senator from Illinois in his speech. result of it, as told by the Senator from Hilmois understand in '50 at Chicago. Did the Senator from Hilmois understand in '50 that the Missouri Compremise was done away with in principle? If he did, why did he not say so in his report? If he thought so, why did he not tell the people of Calcago so when he addressed them? Had he told them that feet, perhaps he would not have succeeded so well in quelling the mob, or in putting down the contemplated riot. His hill provided for the appeintment of a Governor and Judges by the President of the United States. He would undertake, now, to demonstrate that the New Mexico and Utah acts did not give the people of those Territories fall power and control over the regulation of fileir domestic institutions. If these acts did not, the Senator would not be set in the senator would not be contemplated to the senator would not be set in the senator would not be sen undertake, new, to demenstrate that the New Mexico and Utah acts did not give the people of those Territories fall power and control over the regulation of their domestic institutions. If these acts die not, the Senator would not ask it for this one. The Utah and Now Mexico acts gave to the Governors a veto on the legislation of the Territory. It gave Congress a veto on the acts of the Governor and Legislature. Who were the Governors and Judges They were the creatures of the Administration for the time being. But to examine the question more particularly, the Senator has declared that by the acts of '50 the people of Utah had been given full power to regulate all their domestic institutions and relations in their own way, uncontrolled except by the Constitution of the United States. He could not say that pelygamy was prohibited by the Constitution, in express terms. [Laughter] Would the Senator from Illine's venture to tell the Christian people of the United States that Congress had given, by the Compromise of '30, the full power to establish polygamy? or that it had given Brichem Young a power of attorney to have forty wives for himself and a proportionate number for the rest of his crew? [Laughter.] If the Senator (fur. Douglas) was correct, the people of Utah had full power to regulate their domestic institutions, then was not this establishment of polygamy under the kind angies of the Cunirman of the Committee on Territorics? The Senator was not alone in his ideas. It appeared that in a consell of war held on this bill by its furned, it had been solemnly decided, upon polygamy under the kind ampless of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories? The Senator was not alone in his ideas. It appeared that in a conacil of war held on this bill by its friends, it had been solomly decided, upon due consideration that the nets of '50 gave the Urah people full power to regulate their domestic institutions, that Brigham Young and all his crew may practice polygamy and have as many wives as they pleased. It was to be a hoped the President of the Senate was not in that corneil, thoud laughter! He intended to expose this business of polygamy and explain its modus operandi. [Lond and long continued laughter!] What he meant was that he intended to explain how it was that Brigham Young and his crew practiced polygamy. [Renewed laughter.] If any one supposed evil from any suggestion of his, he desired it to be done on that person's responsibility and not on his. [Loud and boisterous laughter, continuing for several minutes.]

The CHAIR appealed to all present to preserve order

The CHAIR appealed to all present to preserve order and avoid demonstrations unbecoming the Senate.

Mr. SMITH—Suppose the Legislature of Utah should, smong their logislative acts, send to Congress a bill formally establishing polygamy and giving Brigham Young forty and all others fitten wives, would the Senator from Illinois suffer it to be approved in silence? Would he not rather pick it up with a pair of tongs and thrust if out of the window? If he did this, and it would be nothing more than could be expected by the Christian and moral sense of the Union, would not the Senator be violating that principle of self government and Congressional nos in tervention in the demestic institutions of the Territories? Well supposing that polygamy is thus established, and they apposing the earth most rapidly, as they can and will do with polygamy, laughter] and they go on increasing—yes, increasing, maltiplying and replenishing the earth most rapidly, as they can and will do with polygamy, laughter] and they apply for admission into the Union, are they to be admitted? If they do not provide for polygamy in their Constitution was form part of their common law, and are they to be admitted with this "domestic institution," regulated by themselve, as the Senator says they have the power to do! The Senator cannot deny them without denying his own paidlon; and now the people of the United States are to be lift that the establishment of polygamy and the exclusive pick to we the subject has been put into the hands of Brisam Young and his crew, and the power to do! The Senator cannot deny them without denying his own position; and now the people of the United States are to be led that the establishment of polygamy and the exclusively to be admitted in the United States are to be led that the establishment of polygamy and the exclusively the subject has been put into the hands of Britaam Young and his crew, and they are to be admitted in the Union without objection because of some hidden, unknown principle contained in the Compronise of 1850, and were heard of and the Senator sand Representatives can here, were they to be allowed to bring their forty was unch with them? I Laughter! The Senator would make the with them? I Laughter! The Senator would make the with them? I Laughter! The Senator would above it other things, like to see the Senator from Illinois is one-to-ref an omnibus and Brigham Young's forty wive, in the clear. When Brighem came here as a Senator with Snooks his colleague, each with his forty wives, would be Senator from Texas, who was so galantly disposed flegard ladie, move to admit them to the floor of the Senator, to hear the Senator's speeches? [Laughter] Woold not his less! to a change in the system of compensation and balloage! He had long experienced that the present pay and mileage of Senators, who had but limited families, we also gether inadequate, and that some just and cantions who experienced profound selfman; but it has wore the code under present circumstances, what ought not to be done in behalf of those who had but limited families, we wanto gether inadequate, and that some just and cantions who, experienced profound selfman; but it has were the code under present circumstances, what ought not to be done in behalf of those who had but limited families was also could do would be to propose to give each wife two different balloges. I Laughter! Was it not manifest that the inces that these people were entrusted with the sole and exclusive power of regulariting all their domestic institutions, and have a man arrased with Colve

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864. In 1850 it was as right to extend the line to the Pacific as it was in 1858. Yet the Senator, upon two propositions to run the line, voted against them. The Senator now proposed to blow up the Compronise, because it was not agreed to in 1858. Why did he vote against it in 1856? The whole policy of the Compronise of 1850 was to leave the question of Slavery in stars quo just where Congress found it. The present Secretary of War moved to amend by declaring null and void all laws prohibiting the emigration thereof, of any elizizen of the United States, with property, and the Senator from Illinois voted against it. He regarded Mr. Clemens' letter, published to day, as a just and true exposition of this measure. He intended to retire, possibly before the close of this session from public life, and seek repose and consolation in private life. He would hereafter take no active part in any political agitation or elections. The Democratic party had the Executive and both branches of the Legislature. Was it, then, good policy to interrupt all business by a renewal of this agitation? A bad beginning had taken place in the House. The Deficiency bill, which had occupied weeks, had been killed, and time and labor lost. Let this negro question go there, and Senators would see in the House aperiest insurrection—North and South warring, one upon the other. He ventured to assert that this bill after all, would not pass. It might pass the Senate, but when it reached the House, the gag would not succeed, and the bill would, for the rest of the session, stand in the way of all other business, and finally be lost. The passage of this bill would, for the rest of the senator, but when it reached the House, the gag would not succeed, and who parties exploded them. Hovernions. Both parties, and the parties themselves. He would never have anything more to do with political conventions. Both parties, and the parties themselves. He would never he would fight on his own hook. In his retirement he would take with him a platform adopted by th

"evil they would be forbearing to others, and would not "consider themselves wiser than Washington, Franklin "and Jefferson." He agreed with every word of this platform. He would stick to it, if the Fresident did not. How could the President support this bill to extend to Nebraska a great moral and social evil." How could the Senator from Illinois ask the President to do so! He supposed the reference to Franklin and Jefferson was the petition signed by the former and presented to the first Congress for the abolition of Slavery and the declaration of the latter that "all men are "created equal." In his future career he would avoid all agitation on the subject of Slavery. His father, whom he fellowed to his grave in 1829, he remembered was a slaveholder. All his early resoluctions membered was a slaveholder. All his early resollections were connected with the institution. His personal observations of the kindness, gentleness and providence with which slaves were treated by a majority of their masters, and the grateful acknowledgments of kindness and affortion by the slaves to their superiors, had done much it his mind to mitigate the évils; but still he did not regard it as a desirable institution, or one that ought to be extended. The repeal of this Compromise would not benefit the South. Why then throw a firebrand to the demagagues at the North which would arm them with power! It this bill were passed he never desired to see another Whig The repeal of this Compromise would not benealt the Seuth. Why then throw a firebrand to the demagagues at the North which would arm them with power? It this bill were passed he never desired to see another Whig Convention, nor did be think the Democrats ought to have another. They kad better shake hands and go back to their original elements and forget all other party associations. If the North has to be sold out, he preferred to choose his own master. If compelled to select one he would prefer a high tonce Southern gentleman. He would then be sure of humane treatment. He would never solect for his master a Northern demagague or doughface. He would not have to rule over him one of those fellows called Yankees who, leaving their own country to go down South, become the hardest tyrants, and are selected as the best overseers. He would jut no trust in any Northern man with Southorn principles. Martin Ven Buren was one of those. He had gone so far once as impudently to intimate to Congress his intention to repeal an act on the subject. Where did he bring my? Why, on the Buffalo platform, surrounded by the very worst of all fanaticism. All things were accomplished new in the name of democracy. He had a strong idea of becoming a Democrat himself, if this bill passed, they might as well separate entirely. Let an independent party be framed, of men who would put down demagagues and negotiators. This bill was a move on the political checker board. It had as it appeared to him, considerable reference, if not to the exigencies of the present Administration, at least to some future Presidential election—in 1856 or 1850. With the Concord platform, written by the President in 1816, an independent party might be formed. He would have no objection to put ting it under the banner of the Senator from Fexas, and completely routing the demagagues, North and South, He would not hum runaway negroes, but he would have hemographes and douglinges, and put down every man. North and South, who should dare to introduce the question of Sl

ere well received.

Mr. WELLER (Cal.) got the floor, and said he would of speak more than an hour if the subject was postponed o Monday. Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) said he would follow the Senator

from California on Monday.

The subject was then postponed, and, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER called attention to an error in the count can the motion to lay the motion to reconsider the vote receiving the Deticiency bill on the table; on a re-count it had been found that the vote stood 89 to 88 without the

asting vote of the Chair.

Air. HAVEN—It don't change the result.

The SPEAKER—It does not.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ca)—The Chair can change his vote. The SPEAKER-The Chair has no right to change i Mr. COBB-1 reckon a good many would change their o day if they could. [Laughter.] SFEAKER-The Chair would not.

The SFEAKER—The Chair would not.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House laid the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Deficiency bill, on the table.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the practice had been to consider a vote laying a reconsidered motion on the table as final.

Mr. JONES appealed, and referred to a precedent to install bim.

siderable conversation ensued, when

Mr. HAMILTON moved to lay the appeal on the table.
Mr. HOUSTON wished to compromise by reporting nother Deficiency bill for the purpose of having it referred. Objection was made.

The appeal was laid on the table by 134 to 35.

Mr. HOUSTON again asked leave to introduce a new

Mr. WALSH objected.

Mr. WALSH objected.
The private bills on the table were then taken up and bree of them passed.
The House went into Committee on the private calendar, consumed the entire sitting on one bill, rose, and, without any other action, adjourned to Monday.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854.

Gov. Cresby delivered his Message to the Legislature on Wednesday. It is almost entirely local in its topics. The finances, education, internal improvements, &c., of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition.

State are represented to be in a flourishing condition. Upon the right of citizens, Gov. Crosby says:

"The Consular Convention of the 23d of February Inst, between the United States and France, contains a stipulation on the part of the United States, that the President shall recommend to those States of the Union, by whose existing laws, aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring that right. I have to inform you, that, in accordance with the supulation adverted to, the President has communicated to the Executive of this State his recommendation that the French subjects who are not allowed to hold real estate in Maine, under existing laws, may have that right conferred on them."

ELECTION OF U.S. SENATOR IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854. William Pitt Fessenden was to-day elected by the Legislature to the United States Senste for the long term. Th vote in the House stood: for Fessenden, 78; Lot M. Mor rill, (Wold Cat.) 74; Hubbard, 1. In the Senate: Fessen den, 16: Merrill, 12: Hubbard, 3.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostos, Friday, Feb. 19, 1854. From Fayal, Jan. 7, we learn that the ship Coquimbo Capt Towne, from New York for London, put in there or that day in distress, having, in the gales of December 24th and Met, had her sails split and sprung a leak at the rate of two feet per hour. Her pumps also became choked, and

two feet per hour. Her pumps also became choked, and she hat one man overboard.

Bosrow, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1854.

The schooner Alfred from Bockland, with a cargo of line, went ashere on the 6th inst., off Wellsdeet, took fre, and was totally destroyed. The crew were saved.

A schooner was passed in Hampton Roads bottom up the name "Smithfield" was visible on her stern.

The brig Gisour has arrived in Hampton Roads, with guano from the Chincha Islands.

Crantegers, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1855.

The brig Enterprise, from Boston for Jacksonville, was upset near 8t John's Bar on the 2th nlt. The crew all reached Jacksonville in safety. The brig is supposed to have drifted nahore between St. John's and St. Augustine.

Whele

STATE DIRECTION OF THE WESTERN RAIL-

HEAVY DEFALCATION-LARGE CONTRACT FOR GUANO BAGS. Barrixone, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854. A man named James Phillips has absconded from Wins

boro', South Carolina, taking with him \$20,000 belonging to Messrs. Fisher, Agnew & Co., of Columbia. \$5,000 reward is offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the meney.

Mesers. Barreda & Brothers, the Agents of the Peruvian

Government, have awarded the contract for guano bags, to the amount of \$350,000, to a Baltimore firm. The Southern mail this morning brings nothing beyond

The total loss by the great steamboat couldarsation is \$620,000, and by the fire which occurred in Gharlesst, is \$260,000.

JUDGE FORSYTH. Letters have been received here from Judge Forsyth, dated at Algiers, Africa. He states that he is seriously ill with a disease from which he fears he will not recover, and experience under the states that he is seriously.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

PHILSDELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854.

Three burglars named Donaelly, Mills and Taylor were convicted to day of a robbers at the residence of Heary Waln, of Belmont Township, on Friday last. Donnelly was sentenced to the penitentiary for mine years and nine months, Mills for nine years and six nonths, and Taylor for ix years. The robbers first tied Mr. Waln, over whom one of them kept guard with a revolver, while the other two plundered the house.

ACCIDENT ON A RAHLEOAD—A MAN KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. slo, 1854.

John Silverthorie, a drover, was leftled to day on the Columbia Railrond, near Lancaster. He fell in attempting to leave the cars while in motion, and the whole train passed over him, cutting his body into three pieces. Deceased belonged to New Jersey, and had been married only five weeks. Ten cars were thrown off the track, and some cuttle killed. some entire killed.

SYRACUSE MAYORALTY.
SYRACUSE, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854.
Cornelins L. Alword has been nominated by the "Hards" s their candidate for Mayor of this city. It is exowing bard here.

HOTEL BURNT. Owen's Hotel in this City was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about 650,000

LARGE EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS. There have been exported from this City during the present week, \$1,000 barrels of Flour and \$5,000 bashels.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.....A. Party, Priday, Feb. 10, 1854. There was a very slim attendance of Senators this mora-

Mr. Pursan reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill relative to the assessment and collection of taxes on the capital stock of Mutual Insurance Companies.

on the expital stock of Metual Insurance Companies.

Mr. Crosey noticed a bill to amend the law relative to divorces. This is the third bill on this subject noticed within the last three days.

Mr. Horkes noticed a bill to enlarge the duties of the Commissioner of Highways

Mr. Perman reported, for the consideration of the Sente, the bill relative to pleading in Courts of Record.

The Temperance fill.

On motion of Mr. M. H. Clark, this bill was referred to a select committee to be reported complete, and when so reported be made the special order every day thereafter until finally disposed of.

A petition was sent in from Columbia County asking for the passage of a law for the suppression, such as recommended by the minority report of the Senate Select Committee on the subject.

A resolution was adopted requesting the State Prisons Inspectors to report in detail on the number and statistics of their claims.

Also, requesting the Controller to transmit copies of the State Prison wouchers filed since 1830.

SIN YOUR SETTITION FOR DEAY AND DUMB.

Mr. MUNKOR reported the following bill this morning:

AN ...T is relation to the New York Instanton for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The People of the State of New-York presented in Seaste and Aven.

(1), do come as follower.

Every dest and dumb person between twelve and twenty-five years of ga whose parent or parents, or nearest friend, may be residents of this State, and who may make application for that purpose, shall, until previous he mode by law for his or he instruction is some cities instruction or scheel, be received into the New York Instruction of the Deef and Damb, provided his or less application for the purpose be first approved by the superince of the Common School.

ex application for the purpose be fine approved by the Superin-relativit of Common Schools.

SECTION I. Each pupil so received into the Institution afforced in the provides with board, longing and turing, and the Directors of the institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for the anticle of Schools are the pupil so the public by the consister of the State, on the warrant of the Controller, to the Pressurer of the state, on the warrant of the Controller, to the Pressurer of the state, on the warrant of the Controller, to the Pressurer of the state, on the warrant of the Controller, to the Pressurer of the state, on the warrant of the Controller, to the Pressurer of the state, on the pupils attending the institution, and significant of the controller of the pupils provided for it this set asking any of the Institution. The regular term of instruction for such as designated State pupils, and all the existing provisions of law pupils herein provided for the Superintendent of Common

higher branches of learning, some manufacture their foll term of interaction, and who may be recommended by the forcers of said institution.

Mr. 3. The purchase horsetofore made by the said institution of certain land as Washington Hights, in the City of New York, by deed, learning date the 12th day of May, 1855, and recorded in the deed, learning date the 12th day of May, 1854, and recorded in the deed, learning date the legislater of the City and Country of New York, in liber of the Register of the City and Country of New York, in liber and the purposition of the large 4th, and the purposition of the large 4th and the large

and institution.

Sec. 4 All provisions of any law inconsistent with the provisions of this law are hereby repeated.

Sec. 5. This set shall take effect immediately.

The canals.

The bill making appropriations for the temporary improvement of Eric and the lateral canals, which was recommended by the Governor last year, and mentioned in his Message to this Legislature, was passed by the Senate The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet again at 7
P. M. Thursday next.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The House met again last evening, and went into Combonities on the bill for the suppression of Intemperance. The question proding was on the motion of Mr. Savage to amend by distributing forfeited liquors, such as were fit

amend by distributing forfeited fiquors, such as were fit for medical purposes, among the hospitals.

The question was debated some length of time, when Mr Lattillyons moved that the Committee rise and report progress, in order that he might move a reference of the bill to a select committee of seven, to report it complete. This motion elicited some discussion, when it finally prevailed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Meers Balley, Buckus S. Saidwin, Barton, Beers, Benedic, Bennatt, Case Cock, Centling Committee Gabe, Hall, Harris, Harkey, Howell, Hoyle, Bull, Mattins, Birtheson, Moseley, Hutchison Josef, Fall, Harris, Harkey, Rowell, Royle, Bull, Mattins, Birtheson, Moseley, Richardon, Hollertone, Race, Feet, Sentons, Stoplens, Stepling, Schlein Thorn Townsend, Varri, Weed, Wider, D. Whills, J. Wille, Wilnes D. F. Wood, W. H. Wood—M. J. Baldwin, Barrow, Schlein Cashnan, Dawey A. A. Dunlop, R. Dunlay, Ferranson, German, Gelason, Gerland, Gart, Craham, Jenkins, Lee, Leith, Jahlender, Kallery, Monfort, Odell, Preston, Randell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Sandell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Sandell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Sandell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Sandell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Sandell, Richards, Row and, Searing, Stevey, Sharp, Ell, Sandery, Spearer, Ware, Whipple, Williams 40.

The Speaker then announced the following as the Se-

The SPLAKER then announced the following as the Sclect Committee: Messrs, Sessions, Littlejohn, Joy, Mallory, Louier, Morris and Sterling.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. The Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, submitted their annual report this morning. The Treasurer a report shows:

| 10 | From cante Treasurer for salaries | QU1954 | 555 |
|-----|--|----------|-----|
| | From State Treasurer for insone convicts | 3,351 | 25 |
| r- | From State Treasurer for Mark Jack Jan Indian | 147 | 23 |
| n- | Bases State Transport for heating, ventiliting and re- | 51,000 | 20 |
| | [6:11 | 2.000 | 25 |
| | From State Treasurer for improving the pounds | 300 | 蕊 |
| | From the Steward for exensoid | | |
| | From the Steward for horse sold | 65 | 22 |
| | From the Steward for hides, poits, &c | 1,150 | 109 |
| | Total | 114.807 | 42 |
| 0. | Total | | |
| | For belance of last account | 9775 | .09 |
| Ti. | Provisions and souschold stores | 27,997 | 10 |
| h | Furthers | 3,835 | 41 |
| | Attendance, senistante and labor | 15,568 | 116 |
| of | Attendants, sommittees and more | 3.226 | 41 |
| | Fuel and lights | 240 | 18 |
| d | Miscellaneous expenses | 4:4 | |
| | Books, stationery and printing | 209 | 305 |
| | Staward's jetty expelact | 5,007 | 50 |
| | Saturies of officers | 4642 | :36 |
| o£. | For medicines and medical supplies | 5,291 | 35 |
| 0, | Additions, a terstions and reputs | 5.552 | 35 |
| 280 | Clerking and patients (udvaness) | 207 | 30 |
| | Parients miscellaneous scounts | 211 | 102 |
| | Asfuncing to sundry patients on leaving the Asylum | \$1,027 | |
| 100 | Walning, ventile ing and repairing | 11211 | |
| 14: | | 2.561 | 183 |
| | Balance in freasast | ***** | = |
| h | | 11 4 937 | E. |
| | Total | - | 40 |
| | The number of patients at the commencement | 12 10 21 | ac |

mitted has exceeded that of any previous year in the his-Statis its of the distant from its opening, January 16, 1843; Total number of stemisters.

Total number of stemisters.

Total number of stemisters.

Total number discharged, recovered.

Total number discharged, recovered.

Total number discharged, number of manufactors.

Total number discharged, unimproved.

Total number discharged, unimproved.

Total number discharged, unimproved.

Ched Canadison of \$10 Patterts admit

65

The per contage of recoveries on the whole number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum is 41.42 per cent. and on the average population 40.24 per cent. This says the Superintendent, must be considered a very salis fectory result in an institution where at least in one their of the persons received the insanity was of long standing. The Matron reports 5.760 different articles made in the female description.

of the persons received the insanity was of long standing. The Matron reports 5700 different articles made in the female department.

In the male departments the value of articles manufactured is set down at \$827.75.

The produce of the former amounts in value to \$679.60. The produce of the former amounts in value to \$679.60. The produce of the garden, \$5,988.15.

At two different times the Legislabure has appropriated \$48,600 for improvements, and the Managers report that up to Feb. 1854, they have expended \$46,555.11.

THE STANDING THIND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Committee on Privileges and Electrons reported this morning, in favor of awarding the seat from the third District of New York occupied by Daniel W. Clark to Patrick H. McGuire, contestant. It appears that on the evening of the electron the Inspectors counted the votes and found they exceeded the poll list by five. These were drawn and on counting again, a majority was found for McGuire by four. They then adjourned till the next morning, leaving the bex where it was. In the morning, on counting the votes again, a majority of twelve was found for Mr. Clark. They made their return in accordance and the certificate was awarded Mr. Clark. The Committee decide that the Inspectors had no jarisdiction the next morning, after the result had been ascertified the Light before and therefore sward the seat to McGuire. Some little debate was had but as many of the members were anxious to get off before twelve o'cleck, to take the care for home, it was agreed to by the report on the table and make it the special order for Friday next.

The House then adjourned to Thursday the 16th inst.

The House then adjourned to Thursday the 16th inst.

THE NEBRASKA SWINDLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1854. Outside influence of the Capitol and the White House, public opinion here in Washington, is manifeatly opposed to the passage of the Kausas and Nebrasks bill. The glaring absurdities, inconsistencies, deceptions and perfidies of the authors of the bill, and of the bill itself, have been so truthfully and eloquently expessed to public view that the bill, although an Adn inistration measure, is nowhere mentioned without the significant word "infamous" being applied to it, and in the Capitol and in the Cabinet there are ominous indications of mutiny and distrust.

This bill, as first introduced, was a declaratory extension of the finality measures of 1850, over the Nebraska Territory, and this ambiguous language was officially explained in the Administration organ, to mean, determined hostility to a repeal of the Slave-Prehibitory section of the Compromise of 1820. Another bill, in substitution of the first one, was next introduced, whereby the said Slave-Prohibiting section of the Missouri Compact was expressly declared to be supercoded, and rendered inoperative by the principles of the legislation of 1850; and lastly and finally, we have all apprepriations stricken from the bill, so that it may be forced through the House, without being referred to the Committee of the Whole. We have also the words "superseded by " expunged, and the words "inconsistent with "inserted, still retaining the declaration that the Slave-Restricting act of 1820, is inoperative, with the words "and void" added thereto. And lest somebody should be so stupid as to misappre hend the bill as thus amended, a codicil, by way of interpretation, is super-added, stating that it is not in tended by the bill to legislate Slavery into or out of any territory! but simply to make proclamation of Con-gressicual non-intervention, and to reassert man's right

Now the vascillations, gyrations, deceptions, shal-Now the vascillations, gyrations, deceptions, shallow pretences, and centemptible pettifuggings have ereated a big disgust, and Democratic Congressmen are beginning to exclaim, "We can't stand it." They say to introduce a bill expressly advocating and declaring ineperative and void a solemn compact which forever prohibited shavery from entering the Nebraska Territory, and than to call it should be not been always. ry, and then to call it simply "non-intervention," and neither legislating human bendage into or out of said Territory, is not the justification of robbery, but is robbery and perfidy under false disguises of friendship. It the discussion should be protracted, the revival in the House will become so general that the spoils of office and other plunder will have no more controlling influence than the ordinary temptations of the devil upon the conduct of the truly converted.

And although it is ostensibly true, as "Extra Billy"

said, that the President and his Cabinet are a unit upon this Nebraska bill, it is nevertheless positively certain that Mr. Secretary MARCY loathes the bill and the dothat air. Secretary Markey pathers the bill and the do-ings and sayings of its authors and that his private and secret influence is against it; that Mr. Attorney-General Cushing, who is the chap behind the throne, bigger than the throne itself, is making all sorts of coaltitions and combinations, so that whatever may "turn" up" he may hold a winning hand; and that the President himself has become so frightened that indications of the return of "fainting fits" are alarmingly ap-

Mr. Evenert made a speech-a great speech-Mr. EVEREIT made a speech—a great speech—yes-ter, by. The excitement and anxiety in and outside the Caph of was intense. The House was without a quo-rum, 62. I whatever may be the fate of the bill, the elo-quent, imp. essive and truthful words of the Massachu-setts Senator—ill have a saving and preserving indu-ercelong after the activities and periody of the present small men in power shall have been consigned to

Senator SMITH, of Connecticut, pres, uted to-day an Senator SMITH, of Connecticut, pre-array of facts and figures in opposition and e-mosition of this infamous measure that will command public at-tention, and strengthen the popular judgment.

OTSEGO.

THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following instructive private letters of John Van BURES and Ha Senator CLEMES having been made public by the parties, we do not hesitate to transfer them to our

LETTER FROM PRINCE JOHN, "My DEAR CLEMENS: " The position I took on the Balaimore Platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my fruest and best friends, but so long as I knew it to be wise and just I submitted to this loss without a murmur, or even an explanation, which would have out a marmar, or even an expansion, which would peace on the Slavery question entered into at Baltimore I thought wise for the country and indispensable for the Democratic perice. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject of Slavery. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject it is the only way to avoid a quarrel. This was agreed to be done at Baltimore; and now, in open and polyable violation of this arcement, it is proposed to repeal or supersade the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Fortiory, and to repeal at, on the ground that it is either already repealed or never existed, that it was superseded by the Compromise of 1850 or is unconstitutional. If either of the reasons be true, the act is a flagrant breach of party faith, for the assured reason that the act itself is unitively unnecessary. Could anything but a desire to buy the South at the President of the country of the c aved me but injured our cause. The covenant of pea on the Slavery question entered into at Paltimore I thoug

off to bent us than to be bent the sting left | shind would be fatal hereafter. Do you not think so !

"There is one idea in my head which I sught to have put is my letter—the theory of non-intervantion, as to the Nebroska Territory, demands the repeal of t to the Nehrasha Territory, demands the repeal of the lease petitioning Shavery in Nebrasha. The same theory, of course requires the repeal of all laws of Colorress, stablishing Shavery. Now, Shavery in the District of Colorress and Virginian laws uphodding it are repealed. The Maryland and Virginian laws uphodding it are repealed. The making the District of Colorress. Upon arried Shavery in the District of Colorress. Upon arried Shavery in the District of Colorress. Upon arried Shave laws.

"Feb. 3, 1154.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1854.
"Mr DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been

"My Drar Sir: Your lefter of yesterday has just been received and I agree with you in most of the suggestions. The less which is said upon the subject of Slavery the better will it be for all parties, and such I am sure is the general sentiment of the South. We want nothing but to be let alone, we do not expect or desire time the papels of the North should fall in love with Slavery. We be here the institution to be a good one, you think differently; let each enjoy his own opinion, and refrain from any interference with the rights or projudices of the other. The sentiments which you have been me express on the stomp are not mine only, but those of the Southern people alreed without exception. Agristion in any form is what we object to and the politician who reasimments a subject with the expects to be received with favor by us.

"All that T considered necessary in the Nobrasse was that it should be an exact copy of the New Me." bill, except, of course, the name and description of be coursed observing for the New Mexico bill, except, of course, the name and description of be coursed observing for the New Mexico bill. It seems to be comment ground, upon which all reasonable men might stand. It left the subject of Slavery where the Constitution left it, and did not inveade the province of the courts to decide in advance what that Constitution mean.

"I am too much engaged with professional duties to pay much attention to politics, but I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Douglas, will pease, and I think I can foresee the consequences. That they will be anything but agreeable seems too clear to admit of a doubt. A floodgrate will be opened, and a torrain turned loose upon the country, which will sweep away in its devastating course every vestige of the Componies of 1850. I do not speak of its immediate effects; I look beyond. For the present it may be looked upon at the South as a born, and by a portion of the North as a triumph over fannicism. The word peace will be upon the l

I remain, very truly, yours, &c., "
John Van Baren, Esq., New York."

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. With by far the greater part of the numerous errors and misconceptions into which the editor of The Charleston Courier has fallen in his articles copied by you, relative to the Treaty said to have been lately negociated by Mr. Gadsden with Mexico. I have no especial concern, and therefore do not propose to trouble you with any commentary thereon. And though I cannot but feel disgust at the sycophancy displayed in these articles and regret that it should have been manifested by one of your fraternity, for which I entertained a becoming respect, I am, moreover, as little dispered to controvert as I am to covet the fuisome praises he has lavished on the above named gentleman. But this editer, not content with exhausting his copious vocabulary of laudatory phrases, has not scrupled, for the purpose of still further exalting his patron, to cast censure upon me as his predecessor; and as you have largely contributed to the didusion of his aspersions, you will, I trust, doem it but reasonable that I should ask you to allow me very summa-

rily to notice his personalities in your columns.

In his first article announcing the arrival of Mr. Gadsden, the Charleston editor rather Indicrously represented the cession of territory obtained from Mexico as embracing "the Garay route of the Pacific Railway, through the val-"ley of the Gila," but having, it seems, in the mannime, discovered his mistake, he took occasion, in a subsequent article announcing Mr. Gadaden's departure for Washing ton, to revert to the subject, and to give an "explanation of of the Garny and Sico Grants, and the position they occu-

'py under the new treaty."

After describing the Garay grant as having been originally made to a Mexican of the name of Garay, and, without any acknowledgment of the strange confusion of ideas un-der which he had so lately labored as "embracing the right of way for a railroad, and the adjacent territory on both sides, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the Atlantic to the PacificOceans and after stating that the grant had been assigned in part to an English banker, and subsequently in whole or in part to American citizens, he proceeds as fol-

whole or in part to American citizens, he proceeds as follows:

"This induced our Government, under the Taylor and Fillmore Administration, to take a governmental interest in the charter, as in the hands of American citizens, but neither Mr. Webster, nor Mr. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico at that time, could ever obtain a recognition of the grant in the hands of American citizens. Mexico denied the legality of the transfer, and the discussions on the subject between the two Governments had become confused, voluminous and angry Finally the Mexican Congress annulled the charter as void from non-uses; the conditions as to the construction of the road hot having been compiled with. At this crisia General Gadsden's prodecessor, Mr. Conkling, by a convention with Mexico, seemed to acquiesce in the annulling of the Garay grant, by the recognition of a like grant to Sloo. This Convention, made without authority greatly embarrassed our Executive. The Government had recognized and thrown the rhield of its protection over the grant to Garay, yet the American Minister recognized the Mexican repediation of that grant and acquiesced in the grant to Sloo. In this difficulty Gen. G. was left to his own judgment in the matter; and seizing a favorable opportunity, &c. &c.

I pass over the remarkable feature exhibited in these articles, of the positive knowledge, real or pretended, of this

ticles, of the positive knowledge, real or pretended, of this editor not only of the entire contents of the new Treaty, but of the alleged fact of my want of authority, with the single remark, that the extent of my authority could only be known from an examination of the copy of my instrutions in the Department of State, or of the original left by the among the archives of the Legation at Mexico. I re from from any comment, also, on the insinuations conveyed by the phrase "at this crisis," and the silly assertion that "in this difficulty Gen. G. was left to his own judg-"ment in the matter;" as if the Sloo Grant and my treaty had followed immediately on the heels of the diplomatic correspondence mentioned by the editor of The Charleston Courier, when in truth it had been brought to a close and published to the world in a Congressional document months before I went to Mexico, and several more months before the date of the Sloo grant, and, of course, of the treaty; and, (ninth singular inconsistency,) as if, nevertheless, my acts had not been known to the Executive in season to enable it to not been known to the executive in season to enable it to frame instructions to my successor adapted to the actual predicament of the case, instead of leaving him to act ac-cording to the dictates "of his own judgment," or in other words, without instructions, as I am charged with doing, when in reality the Convention entered into by me had been received at Washington, accompanied by a copy of the Sloo grant, several months before Mr. Gadaden received his instructions. But what I propose to do is to show that the grave charge against me of having "greatly embar rassed our Executive," is wholly groundless.

Let it be conceded, as alleged by the Charleston editor. that in negotiating the Convention, I transcended my powers. How could this occasion any embarrassment to the Administration? The unauthorized act of a minister is not binding on his Government, and may, without scraple or offense, be disavowed and repudiated. Of what consequence, then, was my "recognition" of the Sloo grant, or my "acquiescence" in the repudiation by Mexico of the Guray grant, if I had no warrant for what I did?

Garsy great, if I had no warrant for what I did?

But let us, on the other hand, suppose that I was fally empowered, by instructions received from the late Administration, to concinde just such a treaty as that negotiated by no, and that the faith of the nation had thereby become pledged, so far as the Executive alone had power to pledge it beforehand, for its ratification. It is very clear that in that case there would have been no ground for complaint against me on account of any embarrasement it may have occasioned to the present Administration, for its would have been virtually the act of the Executive Government and not of its Minister. But I have no disposition to occape ham by shifting it from my own shoulders to those of others. On the centrary, I deny that there is any rossent formed at interesting in the season of the se STATE DIEFCTION OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

Charles H. Plankett of Rinesde, and Wm. A. Crocker
of Taunton, were to day elected by the Legislature to be
of Taunton, were to day elected by the Legislature to be
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present Administration; nor do I believe, whatever the caused it any embarrassment at all. The reason assigned for this supposed embarrassment is, that "the Govern-"ment had recognized and thrown its shield of protection "ever the grant to Garny." This is, of course, to impute to the new Administration a desire which, but for the treaty reconsisted by me, it would not have accepted to indulge, to retain the tanhappy continuers with Maxico respecting the Garay grant, notwithstanding the hopeless condition, as Garsy grant, notwithstanding the hopeless condition, as described by the editor, in which the question had been left by the previous correspondence between the two Gov-eraments: the denial by Mexico of the validity of the grant, or of its transfer; its formal annuliment by the Merican Congress: and netwithstanding the new and whe'ly incomparible grant to Col. Sloo and others designed to score, and which the parties fully believed would not fail to secure the same inestinable public benefits original inally contemplated by the grant to Garay

Now I cannot take it upon myself unequivocally to as-sert that this assumption is wholly unfounded, but I should be sorry to believe it true. It must be perfectly evident to a. I my readers that Mexico could not without atter degrada-tion, and to all who are acquainted with the spirit of that nation it must be equally clear that she would have conented to the reinstalement of the Garay grant. The ques can of the revival of the controversy therefore resolved on ent to soize upon the territory necessary for a transit face of arms. The controversy arcse out of a contract between the Government of Mexico and private persons. It was, therefore, centrary to the established usage of nations, including our own, to meddle with the affair at all, unless for some public purpose and with the voluntary consent of both parties, and but for the deep interest of the people of the United States, in common with other commercial na-tions, in the project of providing the means of a safe, axpo ditious and chesp transit between the Atlantic and Pac over that part of the Isthmas incomparably the most off-gible for the purpose, the Government. I am well persuaded, would not have felt itself at liberty to adopt the course, much less to pursue it to the extent it did, but would have left the rights of the granters to the decision of the Mexican tribunals, to which the subject properly belonged.

I will venture to essert my belief, mercover, derived from

an attentive perusal of the published correspondence be tween the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister, that the Executive Government was originally misled by artful the case, and that when its mis apprehensions were at length removed by the masterly expositions of the Mexican Government, its opiniones underwent a correspondent change, and determined it no longer to persist.

I repeat, therefore, that I should be serry to believe the

as amption of the Charleston editor with respect to the wishes of the present Administration to be true, and I will add that I do not believe it to be so. Nothing, certainly. could have been further from my thoughts when I signed the Treaty. On the contrary, in obtaining the ascent of Mexico to what I knew had been carnestly desired by the late Administration, to all that it had labored long and earnestly to obtain by means of the Garay Grant, and, without the expense of a dollar to the United States, substantially that for which a former Administration had authorized an offer of 15,000,000 of dollars. I supposed the value of the boon would be enhanced in the estimation even of the new Administration, in common with all good citizens, by the timely opportunity it afforded honorably to get rid of an embarrassing, unseemly and bootless controversy with a neighboring nation.

Without presuming to arrogate to myself any title to the

lefty encomiums so profusely bestowed on my successor for obtaining by "his splendid diplomacy," what he is said to have get in exchange for the enormous sum of \$20,000,000, I did venture to flatter myself that I had rendered an important service to the commercial world in general, and ospecially to my own country, and to cherish the hope that it would prove acceptable even to my official superiors. I fully believe that the treaty contains absorbed intely everything compatible with the grant, that is desirable and nothing that is objectionable. I now hear rumors, however, that it may not even be submitted to the Senate for ratification, though I am wholly at a loss to con ceive any justification for his suppression, unless, which I also see intimated, it be on account of some objection, real or fancied, to the grant itself. For its supposed faults, if any, I am of course in no degree responsible; but I avail myself, nevertheless, of the opportunity to say that I know, from having been on the spot, that it was procured only by extraordinary labor, perseverance and saga-city on the part of the agent of the grantees, and that I be-lieve its terms and conditions to be the most favorable that could possibly have been obtained; and I will add also that the objections to it, if any, so far as I can discorn, are such as concern rather the grantees than the public, and that I am of opinion that even they have upon the whole abundant reason to be satisfied.

l am, Sir, very respectfully, your abediest servant,

PERSONAL ITEMS.—Bayard Taylor is to lecture of Japan to night at the Tremont Temple, Boston. Ole Bull, Adelina Patti and M. Strakosch gave a concert

at Montgomery, Ala. on the 6th inst, and at Mobile on the Rose de Vries is giving operas at Augusta, Ga., W. H.

Crisp, Manager. Miss Robinson (Mrs. Bourcicault) is playing at the Boston Museum. Miss Devenport is at the Howard Athenseum.

Mr. Chanfrau is playing " Mose," " Toodles," &c., at Bal-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are doing Irish charact ters at Charleston. Frankenstein's Niagara is on exhibition in Baltimore.

Mr. Everard Peck, an old and highly esteemed citizes of Rechester died a day or two since. Mr. P. established The Rechester Telegroph in the year 1818.
Dr. Fisher, of the firm of Fisher, Agnew & Co., Column

bia, S. C., recently absconded with \$25,000 of the company's money. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for him. In the February No. of The Phonographic Reporter, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, the editor, Ben. Pitman, in a letter, dated "Out West," "from Brother Jonathan to John-"Bull, greeting," puts him up to a "Yankee wrinkle," after

this fashion:
"I want to show you that we are a little shead of you in "I want to show you that we are a little shead of you in the means we make use of to secare the safety of on, people; in January last the Mismi, Columbus and Xonia Railroad Company offered a series of prizes for competi-tion among the engineers of that road. A few days ago the prizes were awarded, and the following is the list of the successful competitors, together with the prizes, and the objects for which they were awarded:

1. In Mr Albert Watta for having ran the greatest number of miles without accident a Silver Pitcher.

2. To Jeremish Ealan, the second prize for the same, a Silver Gobiet.

1 To Charles Bronnel, for care, skill and good conduct, a Silver Pitcher. 4 To Charles C. Berny, the second prize for the same, a Si ver 5 To Edwin Thurston, the third price for the same, & Silver

Goblet.

"A To Reulen Watts for having run his engine at the least cost for repairs, a Silver Pitcher.

To Michard Bromley, the second prize for the same, a Silver Goblet."

Horrible Tale—System Death of a Young Girl.—There was revealed to Dr. Smith, pesterday a tale of abortion and sudden death of a young girl in this city, which, if it could be depicted in its true light, would cause the blood to cerdle in the value of any human being, but as we came of give all the particulars, we can only say that it is unsurpassed by any similar case on record. The victim is Jerse Wickes, and Mary Lee, aged 23 years, who has recently resided at Dutcher's, in Lydius st., and the abortionist a Mrs. Mary J. Bord, who aceps a confectionery shop at No. 25 Fifth at, Troy. The act was committed in Troy. Jerse was brought to this city last Monday, and died on the Wednesday following at noon. The Coroner, Dr. Smith, held an inquest yesterday, when a full full examination was had. The witnesses sworn were Ann Elizabeth Ostrarder, Nazey Veeder, and a girl named Margaret Brewer. The evidence is conclusive in repart to the person and the act committed, and is corrobcented by a pest mostem examination of the deceased, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Bord.

[Alkany Evening Journal, itsh.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.